

Mini-workshop on BSM at ILC



東京大学 国際高等研究所 カブリ数物連携宇宙研究機構
KAVLI INSTITUTE FOR THE PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS OF THE UNIVERSE

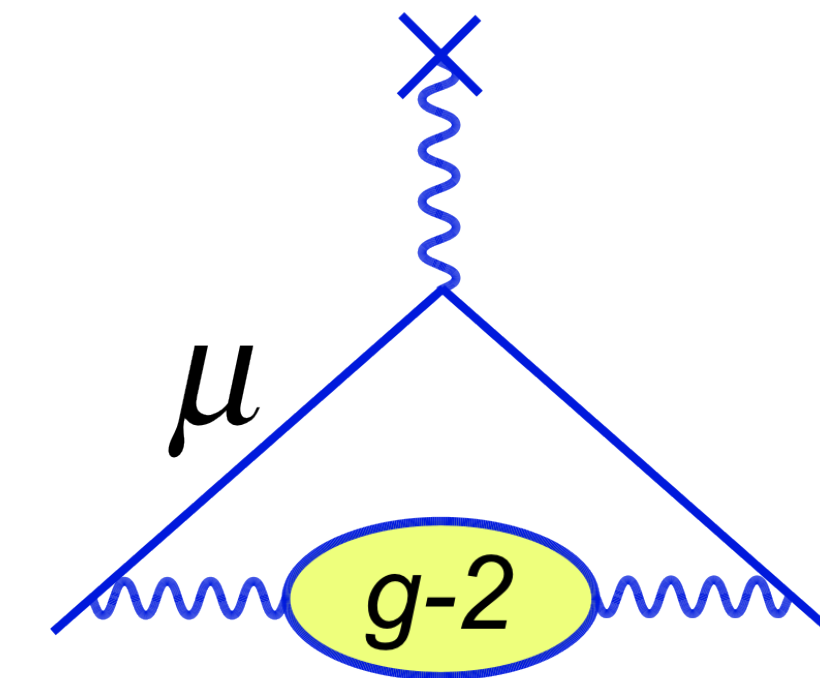
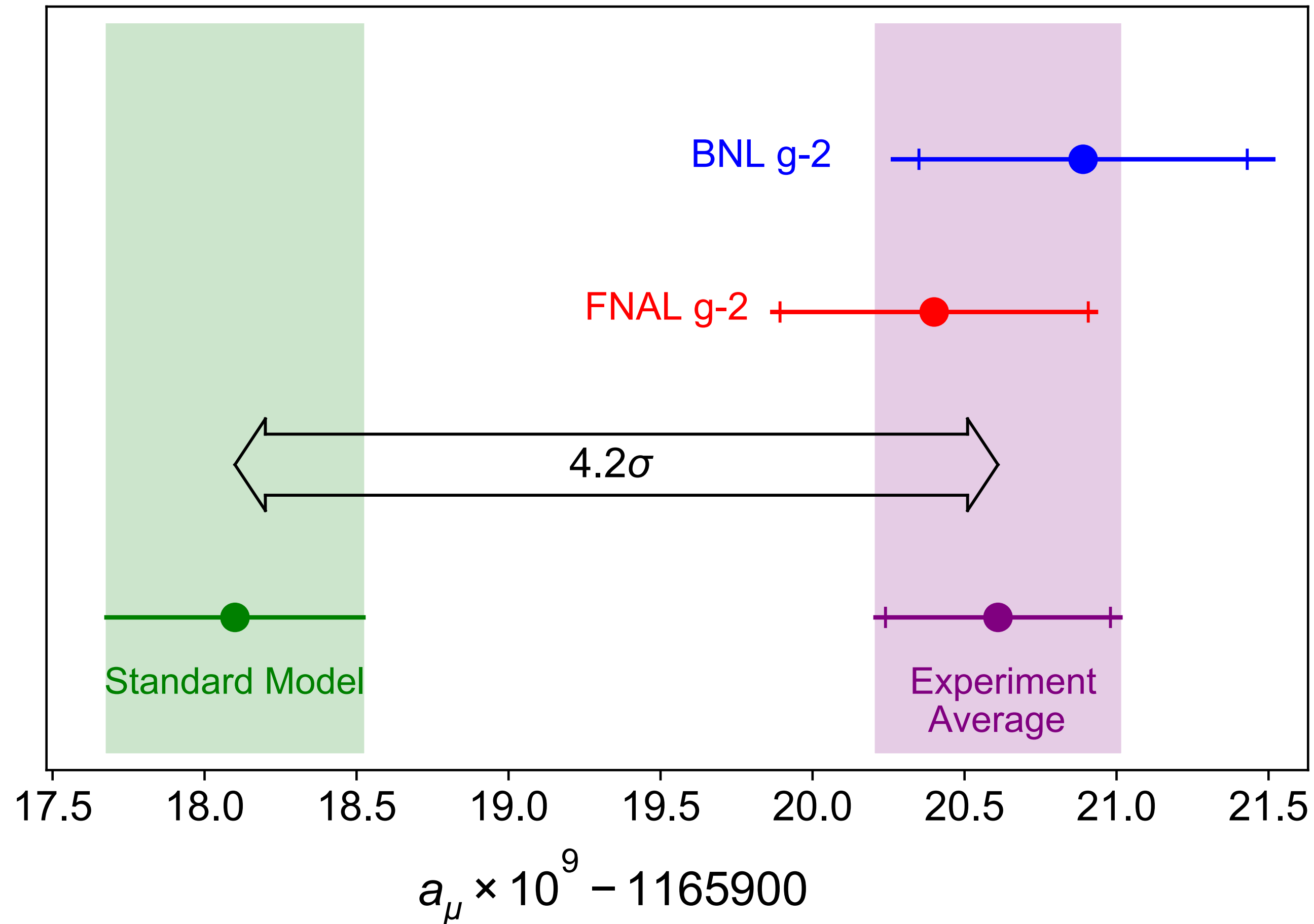
Ipsita Saha
Kavli IPMU

Muon ($g-2$) in SUSY and future lepton colliders

28/02/2022

COLLABORATORS: MANIMALA CHAKRABORTI AND SVEN HEINEMEYER

Muon (g-2)

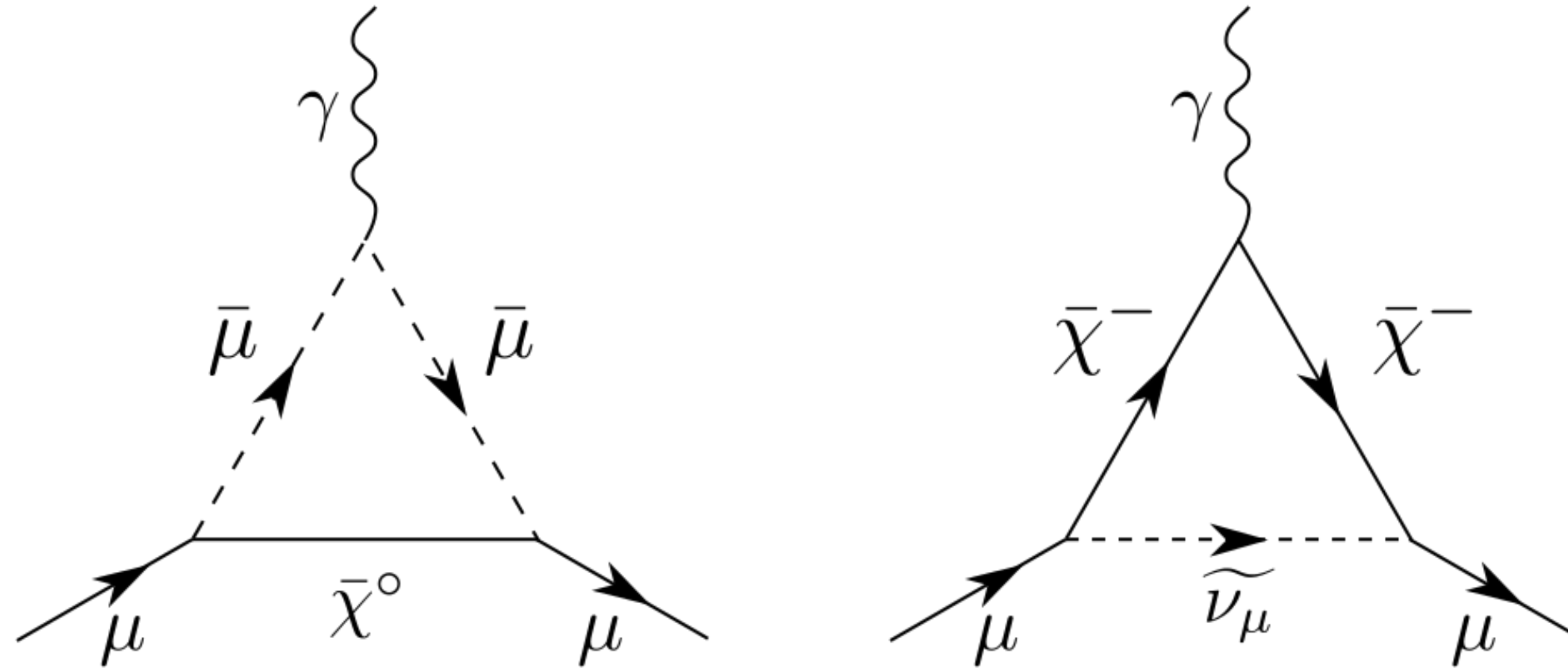


$$a_\mu^{exp} - a_\mu^{theo,SM} = (25.1 \pm 5.9) \times 10^{-10}$$

Muon g-2 experiment at Fermilab aims at 4 x BNL precision

- Abi *et al* PRL '21
- Aoyama *et al* '20

Muon (g-2) in SUSY

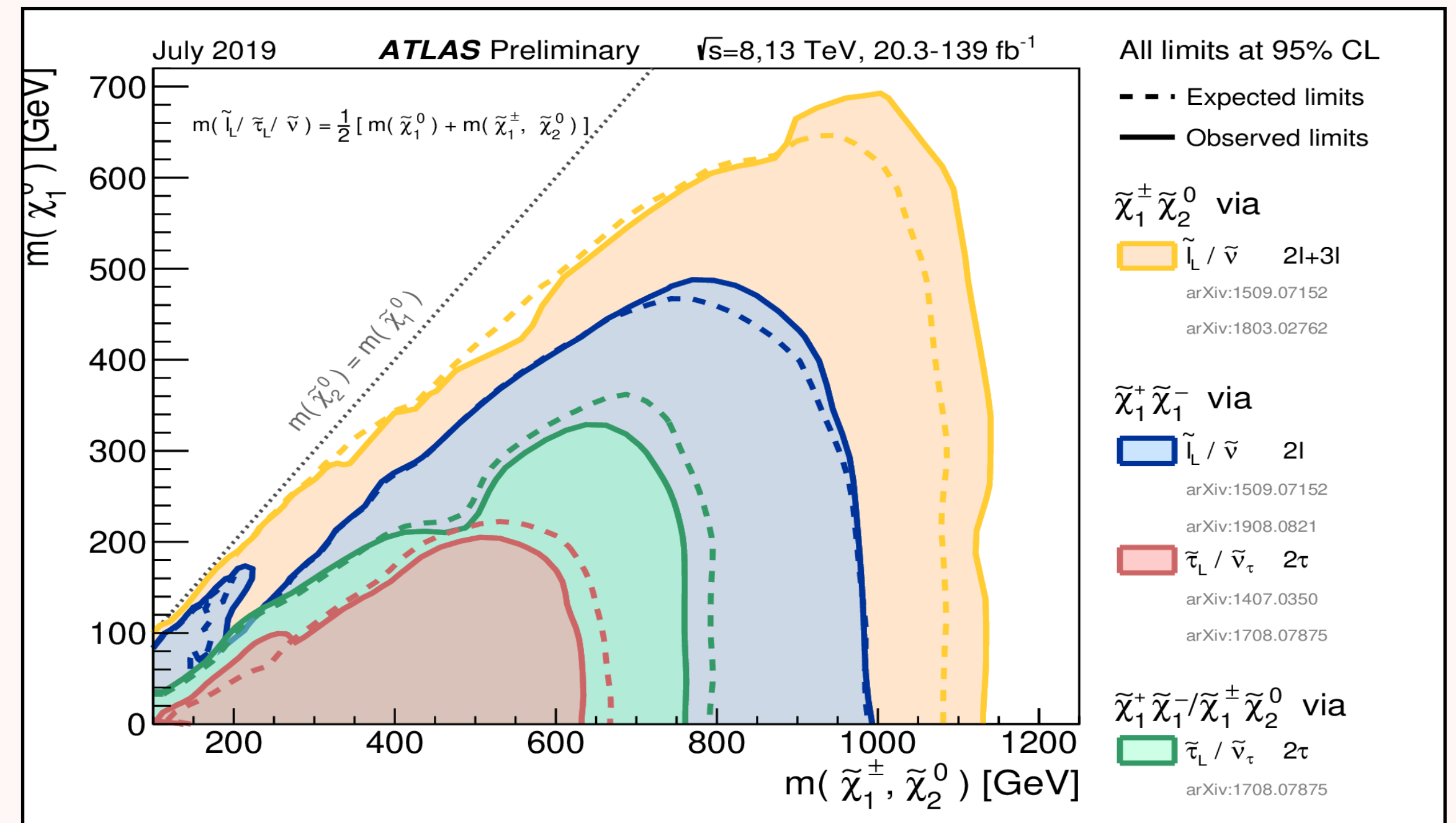
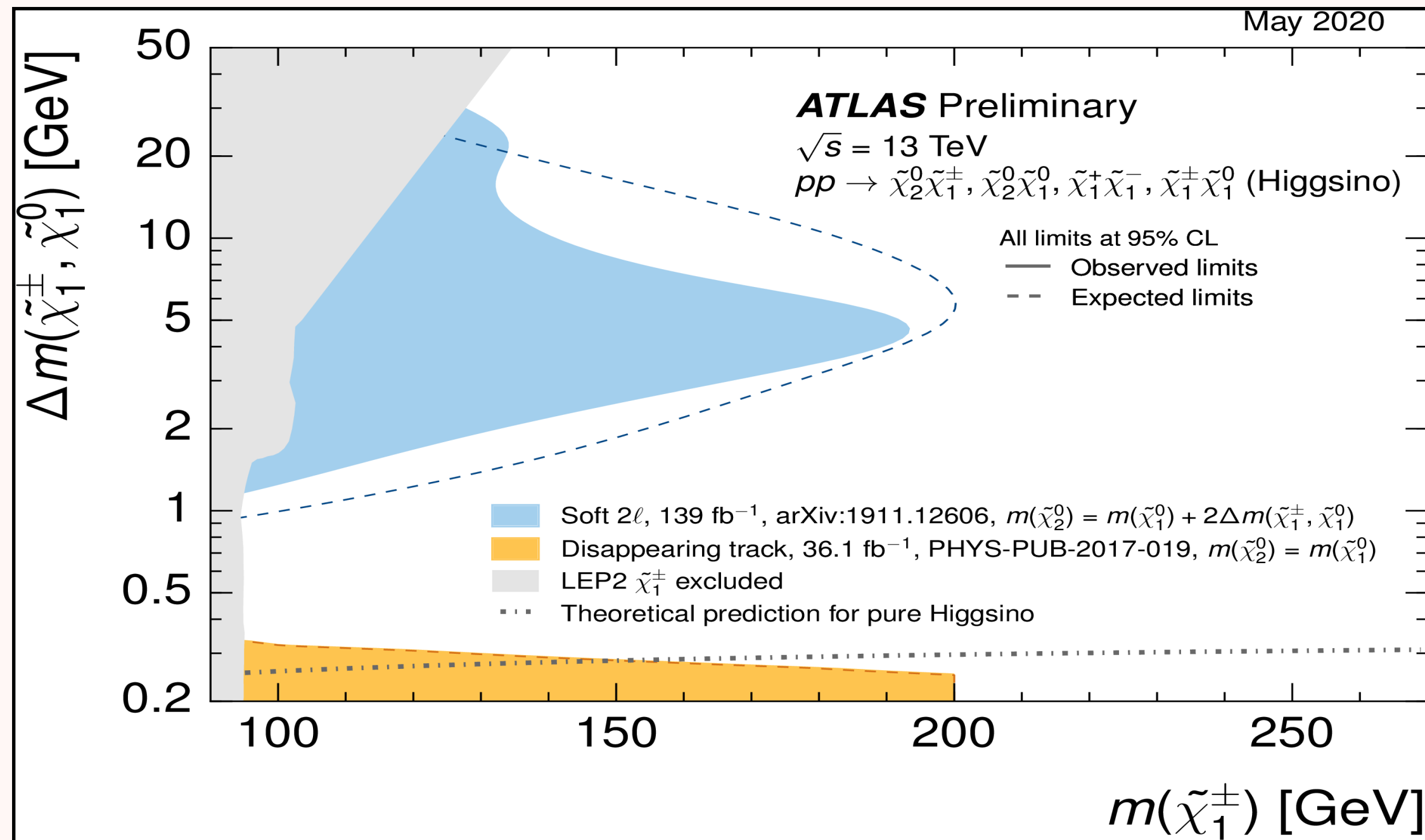


- SUSY contributions from Chargino-Sneutrino and Smuon-Neutralino loop

- SM EW 1 loop : $\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \frac{m_\mu^2}{M_W^2}$ MSSM , 1 loop : $\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \frac{m_\mu^2}{M_{SUSY}^2} \times \tan\beta$

- SUSY can easily explain anomaly : upper limits on EW super partner masses

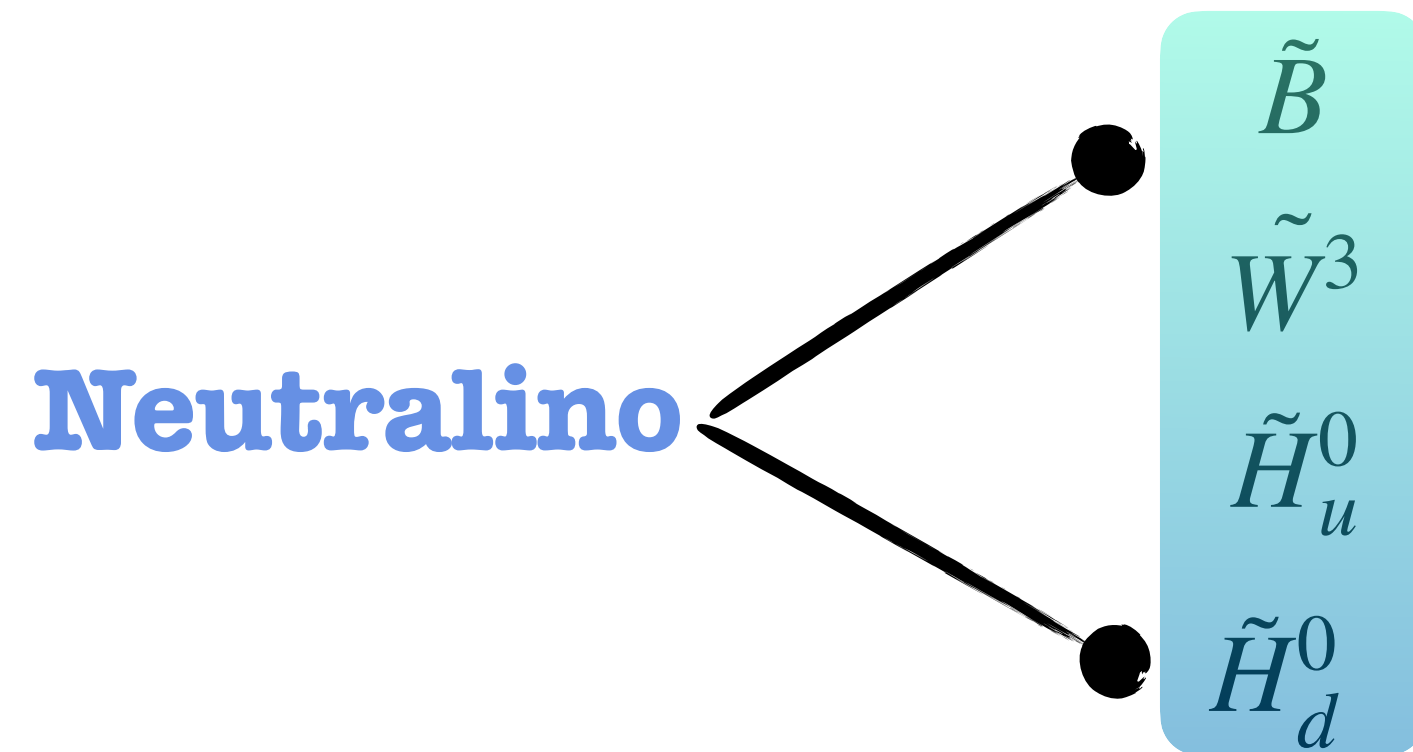
Electroweak MSSM at LHC



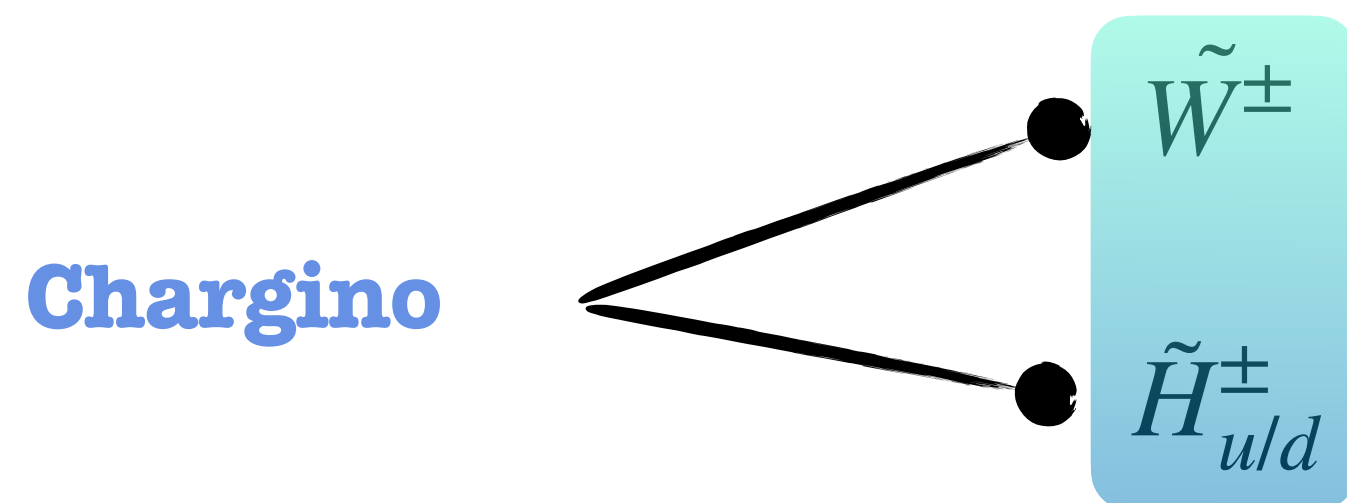
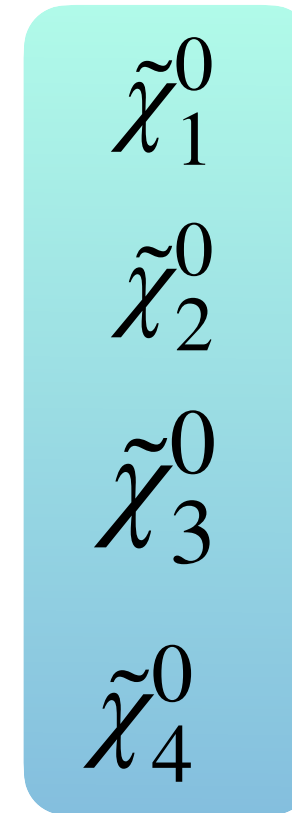
- ★ EW sector may be hiding the key to new physics.
- ★ Modest production cross section, mass bounds from the LHC comparably weak.
- ★ May show up elsewhere : DM experiments, $(g - 2)_\mu$..

EW Gauginos

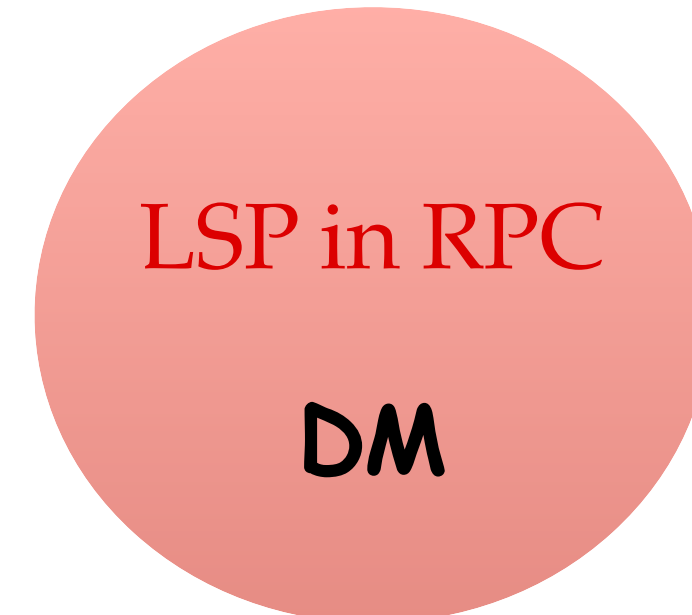
Masses and mixing determined by U(1) and SU(2) gaugino masses M_1 , M_2 and Higgs mass parameter μ .



Mass
Diag. \rightarrow



Mass
Diag. \rightarrow



FOUR PARAMETERS



$M_1, M_2, \mu, \tan \beta$

Sleptons

Slepton Mass Matrix

$$M_{\tilde{L}}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m_l^2 + m_{LL}^2 & m_l X_l \\ m_l X_l & m_l^2 + m_{RR}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m_{LL}^2 = m_{\tilde{L}}^2 + (I_l^{3L} - Q_f s_w^2) M_z^2 c_{2\beta}$$

$$m_{RR}^2 = m_{\tilde{R}}^2 + Q_f s_w^2 M_z^2 c_{2\beta}$$

$$X_l = A_l - \mu (\tan \beta)^{2I_l^{3L}}$$

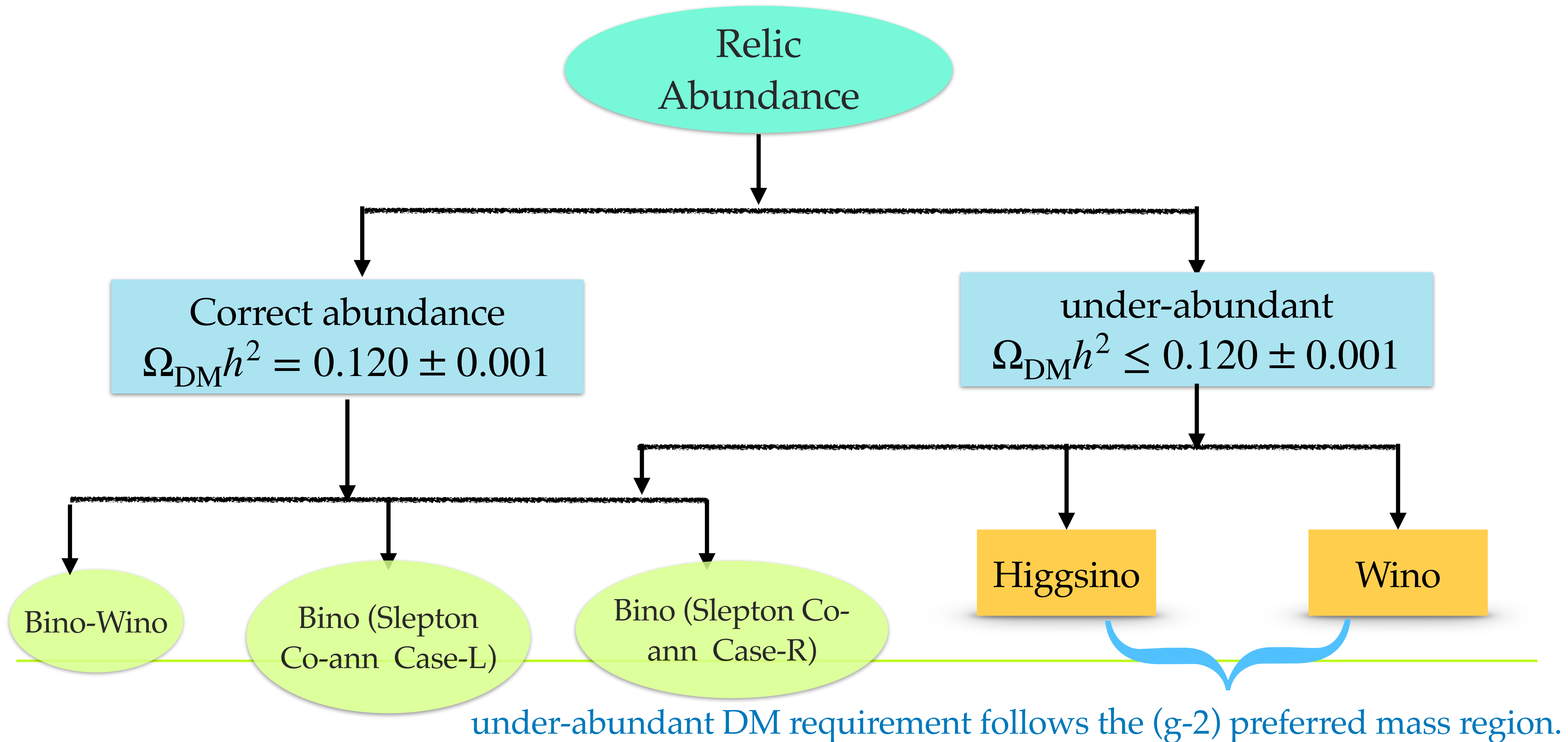
PARAMETERS



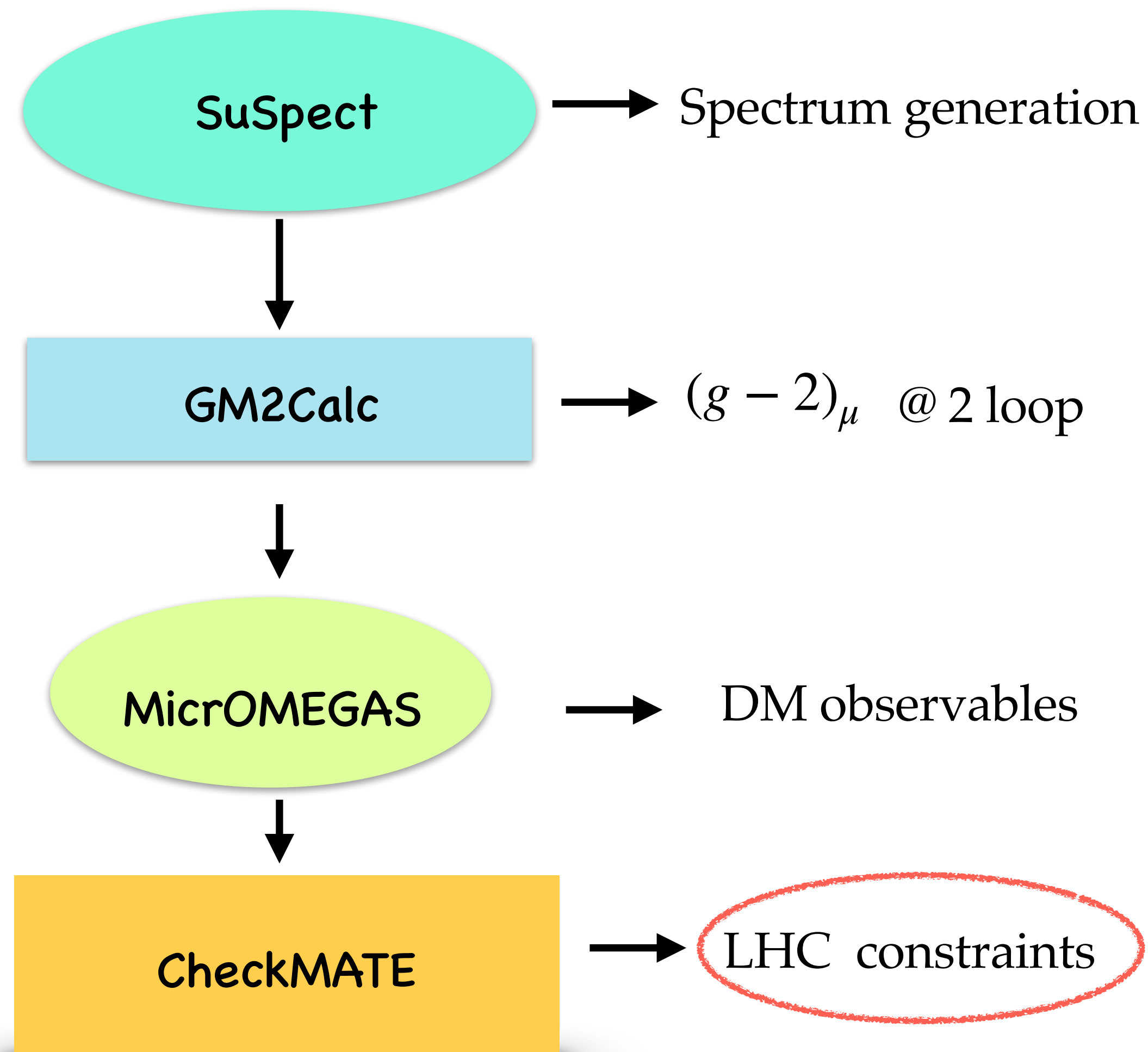
$M_1, M_2, \mu, \tan \beta, m_{\tilde{L}}, m_{\tilde{R}}$

First two gens. $m_{\tilde{l}_1} \sim m_{LL}$ $m_{\tilde{l}_2} \sim m_{RR}$

Classification based on DM nature



Analysis flow



Muon (g-2)

$$\Delta a_{\mu} = (25.1 \pm 5.9) \times 10^{-10}$$

Dark Matter Results

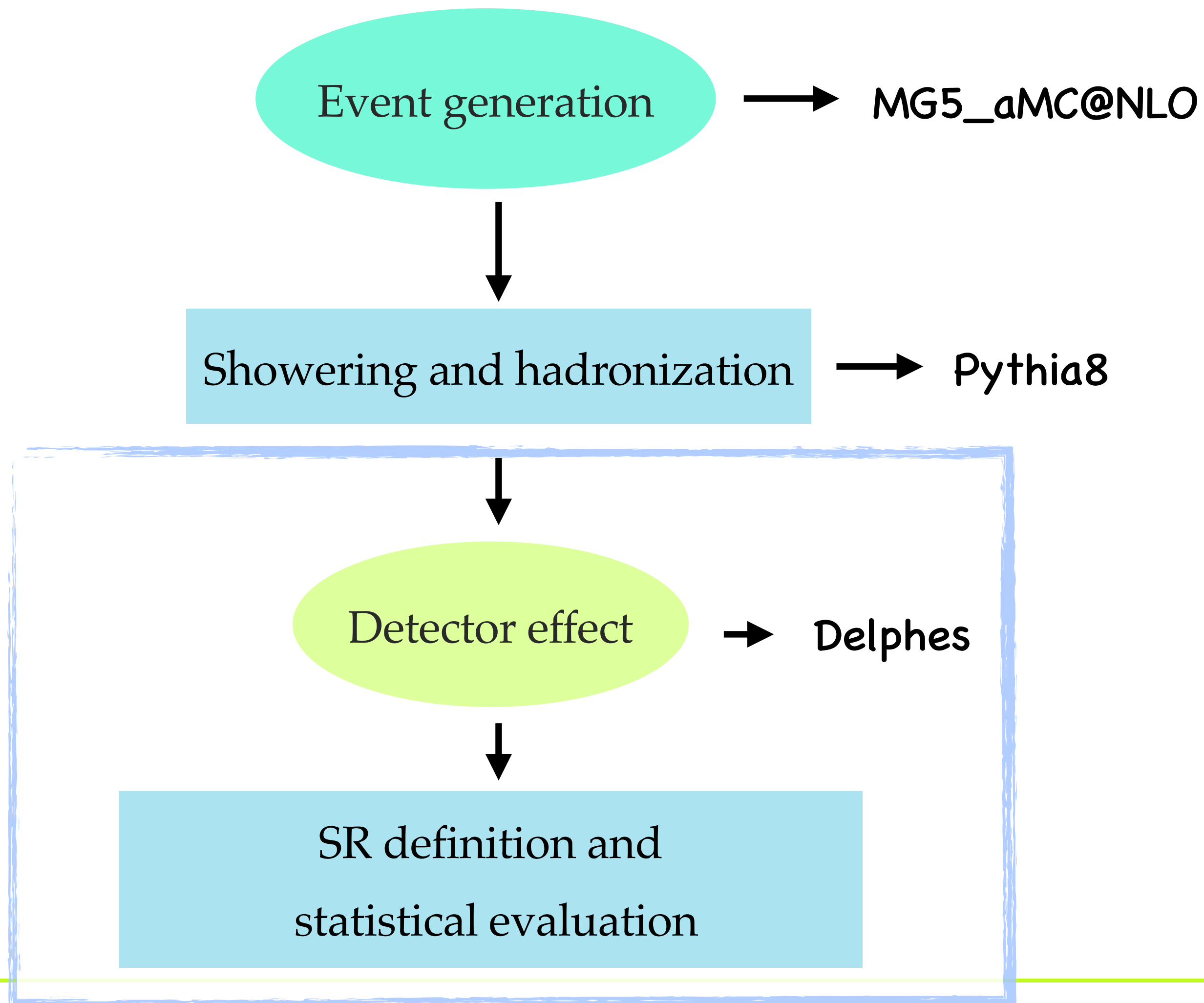
Correct (low) Relic abundance.

$$\Omega_{CDM} h^2 = (\leq) 0.120 \pm 0.001$$

Direct detection SI bounds from XENON1T

LHC searches recasting with CheckMATE

Drees, Dreiner, Schmeier, Tattersall, Kim '13
 Kim, Schmeier, Tattersall, Rolbiecki '15
 Dercks, Desai, Kim, Rolbiecki, Tattersall '16

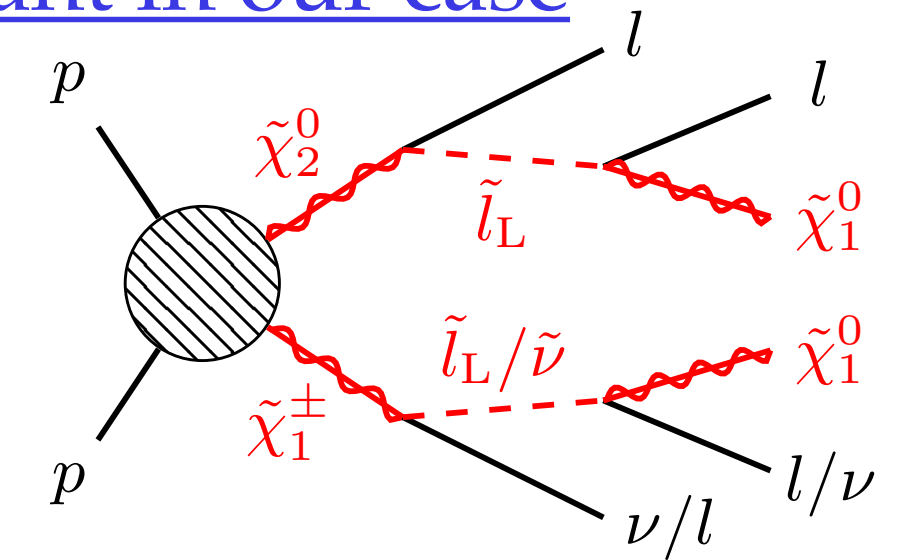


New analysis implementation

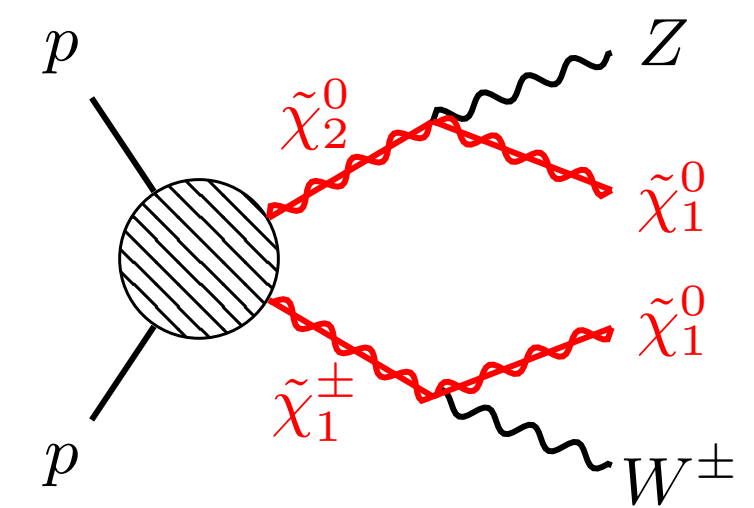
Most relevant in our case

Trilepton searches

- ATLAS [1803.02762]

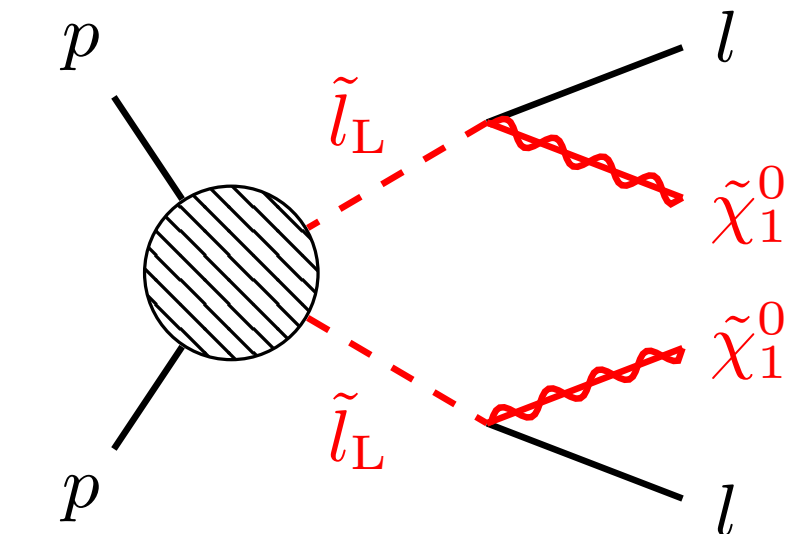


- ATLAS [1803.02762]



Dilepton searches

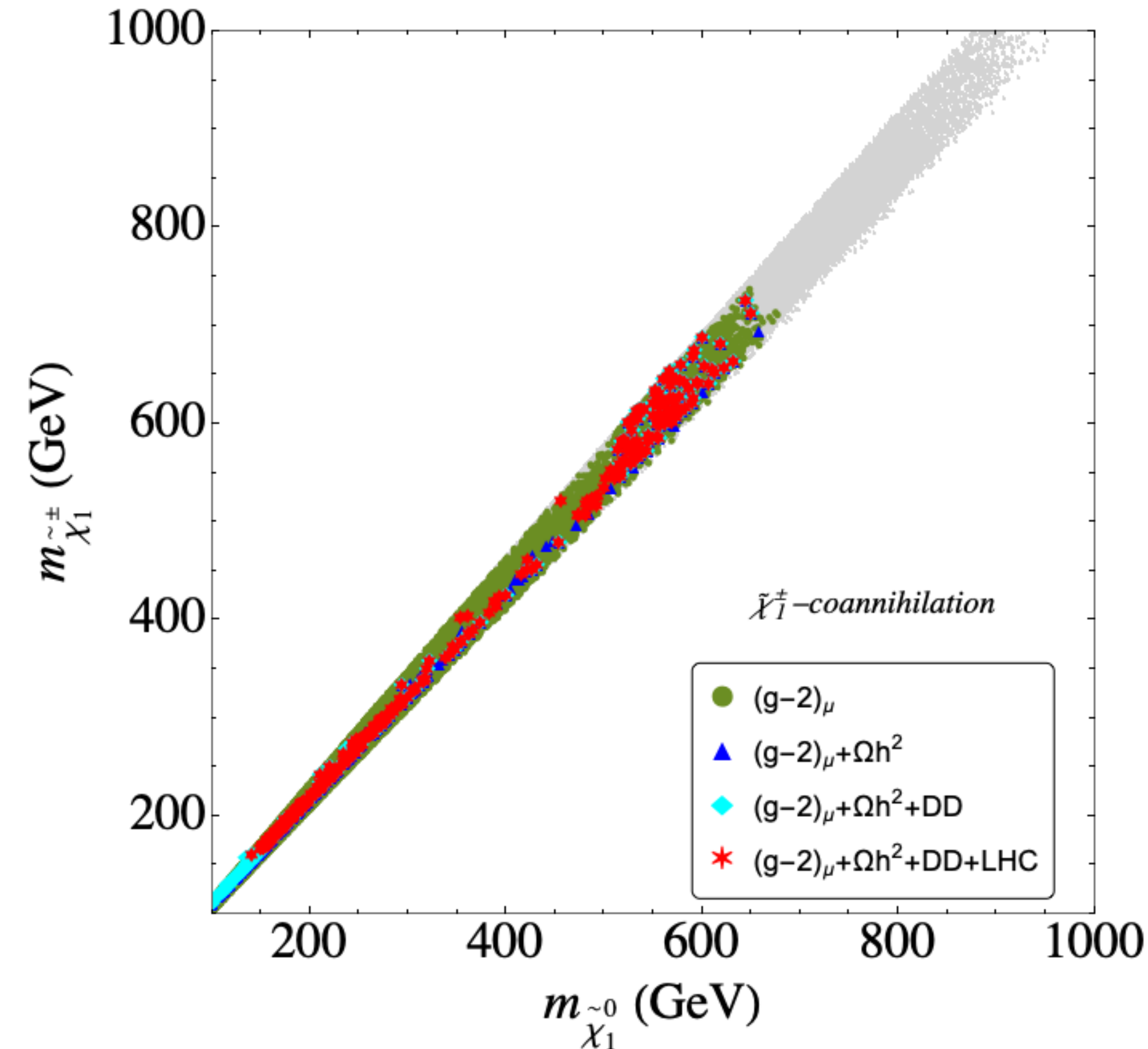
- ATLAS [1908.08215]



And, Compressed spectra searches.

Bino-Wino Co-annihilation

(Correct abundance)



Bino-wino co-annihilation

$$100 \text{ GeV} \leq M_1 \leq 1 \text{ TeV}, \quad M_1 \leq M_2 \leq 1.1M_1,$$

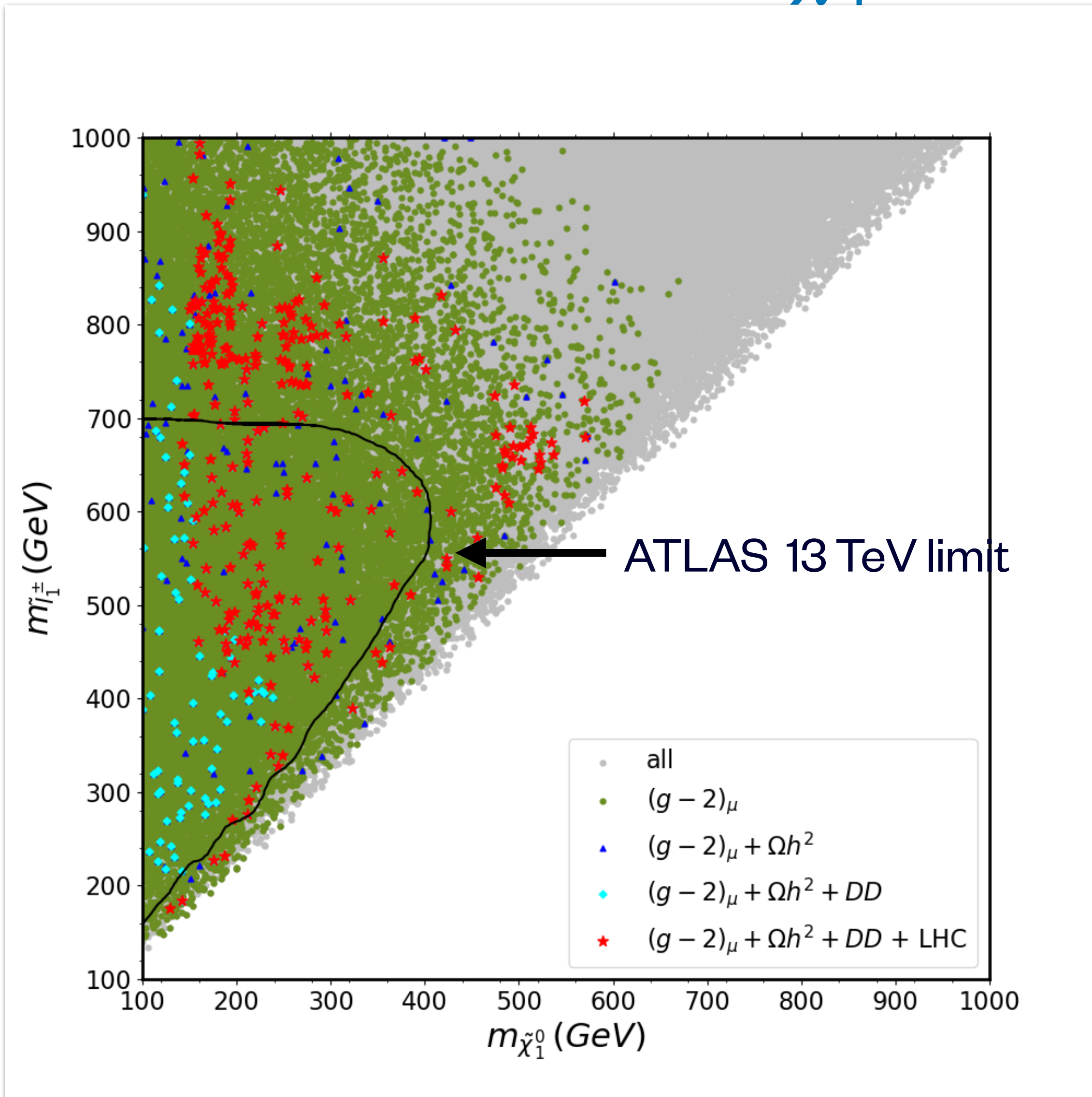
$$1.1M_1 \leq \mu \leq 10M_1, \quad 5 \leq \tan \beta \leq 60,$$

$$100 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{\tilde{l}_L} \leq 1 \text{ TeV}, \quad m_{\tilde{l}_R} = m_{\tilde{l}_L}.$$

Upper and lower bounds from $(g-2)_\mu$ and LHC searches (including compressed spectrum) respectively.

NLSP mass upper bound around 750 GeV.

Results in the $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} - m_{\tilde{l}_1}$ plane



Additional LHC bounds come from slepton searches.

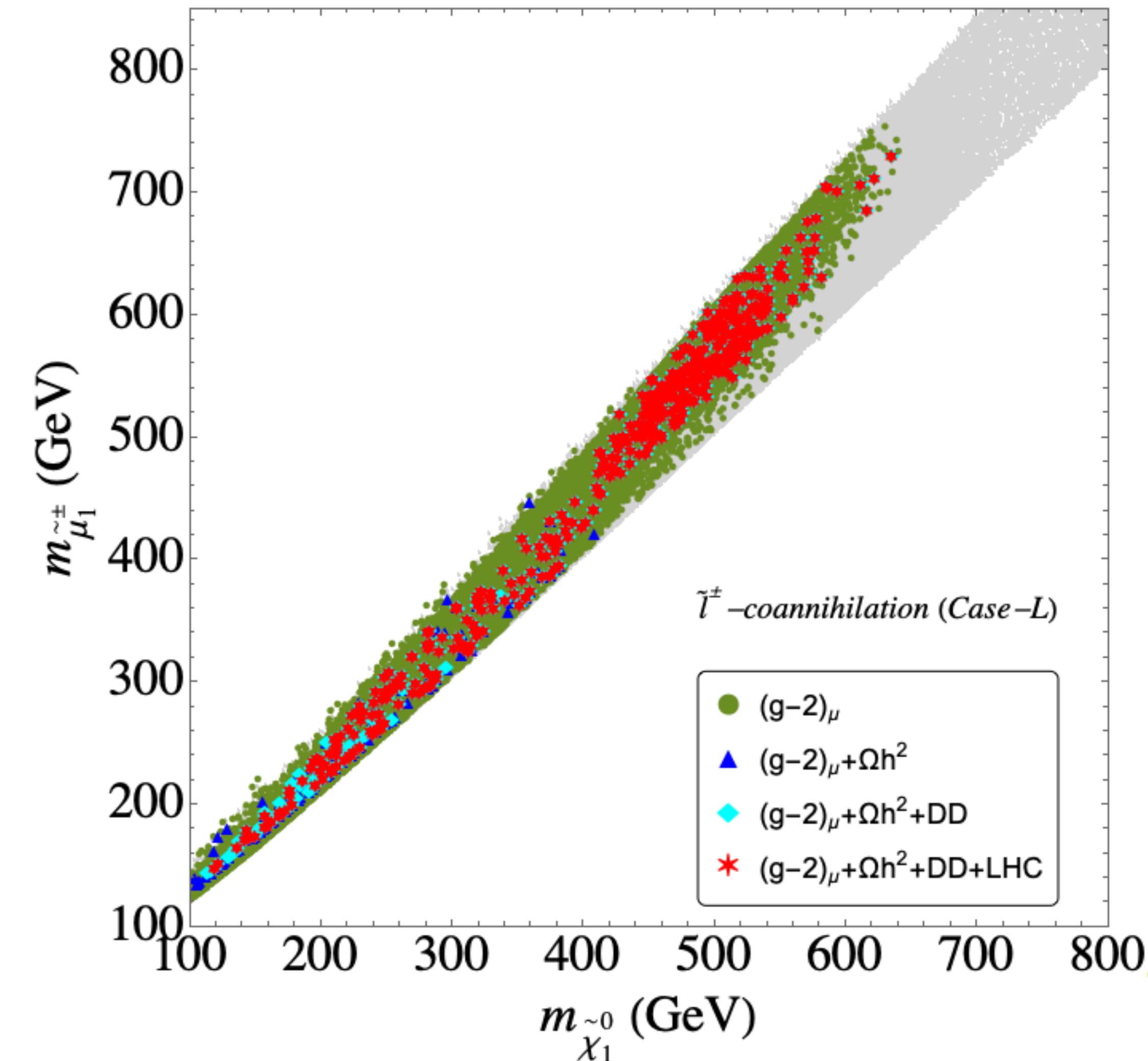
- Slepton-pair production $\rightarrow (2l + \text{missing } E_T)$ provides important search channel
- Considerable BR for $\tilde{e}_L(\tilde{\mu}_L) \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \nu_e(\nu_\mu)$

↓
Less no. of signal leptons.

Slepton Co-annihilation: Case-L

(Correct abundance)

Case-L: SU(2) doublet



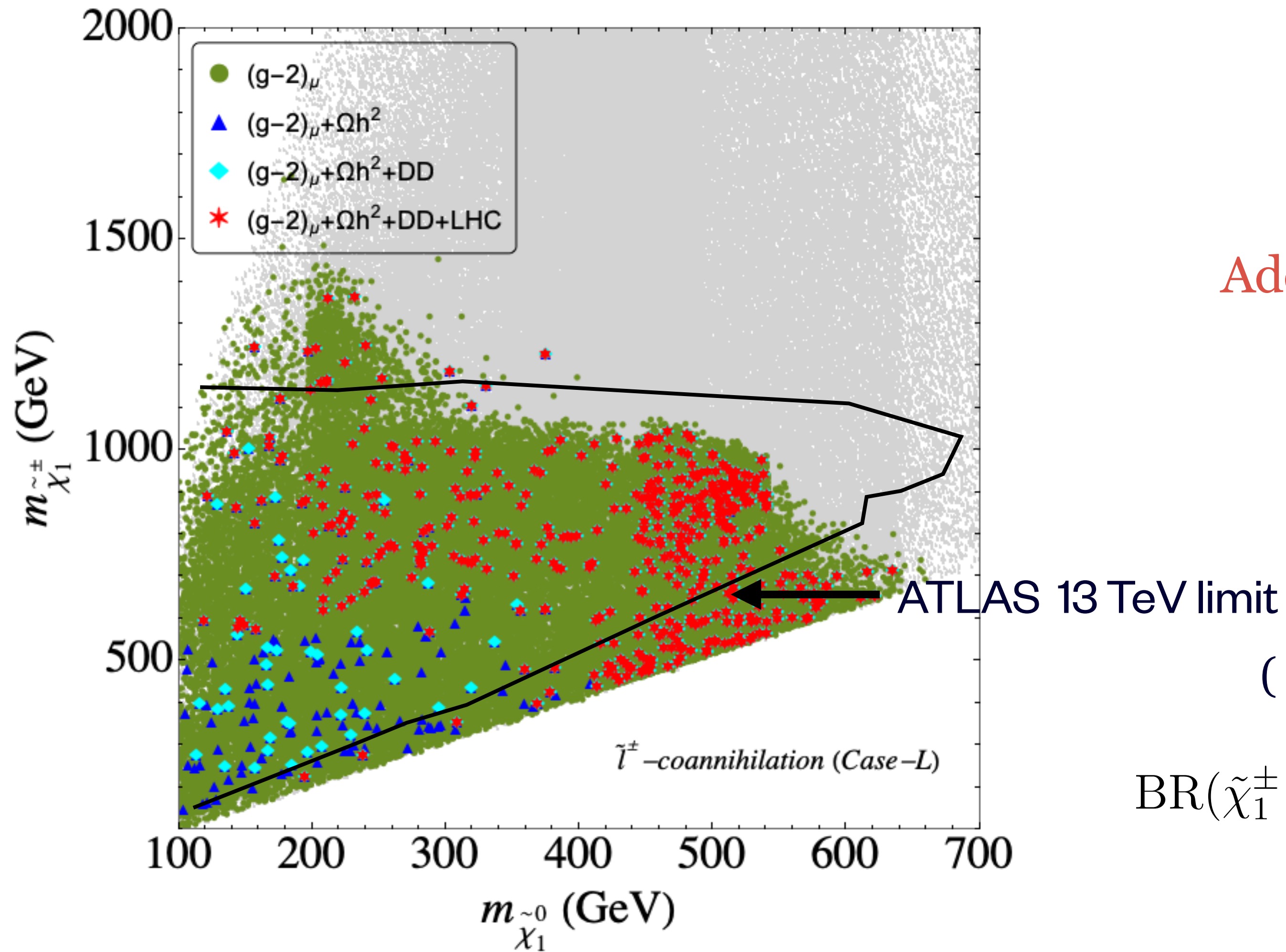
$$100 \text{ GeV} \leq M_1 \leq 1 \text{ TeV}, \quad M_1 \leq M_2 \leq 10M_1,$$

$$1.1M_1 \leq \mu \leq 10M_1, \quad 5 \leq \tan \beta \leq 60,$$

$$M_1 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{\tilde{l}_L} \leq 1.2M_1, \quad M_1 \leq m_{\tilde{l}_R} \leq 10M_1.$$

The left-sleptons and sneutrinos are close in mass to the LSP. NLSP mass upper bound around 750 GeV.

Slepton Co-annihilation: Case-L (Correct abundance)



Additional LHC bounds come from chargino plus heavier neutralino searches.

($3l + \text{missing } E_T$) exclusion limit weakens

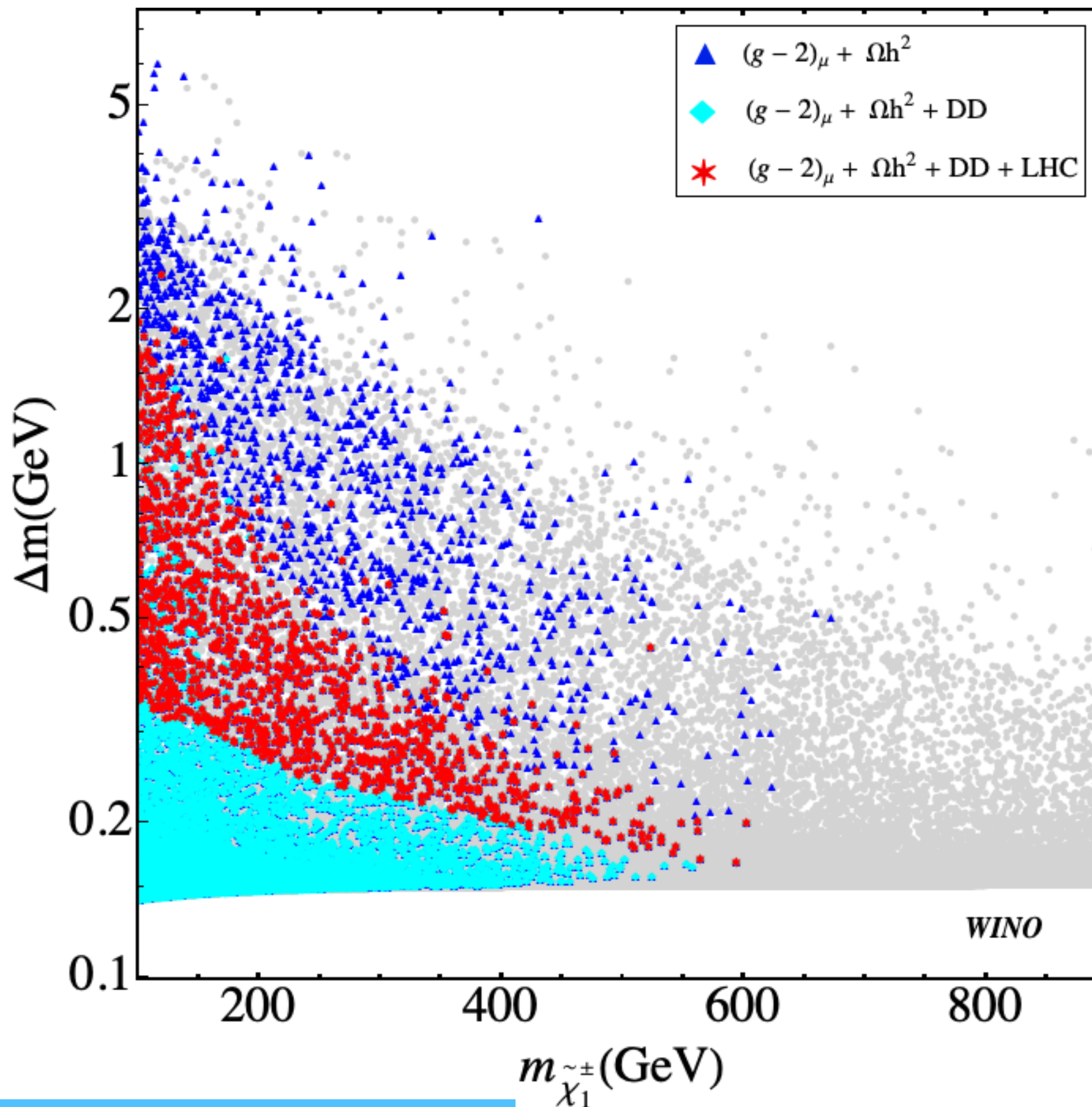
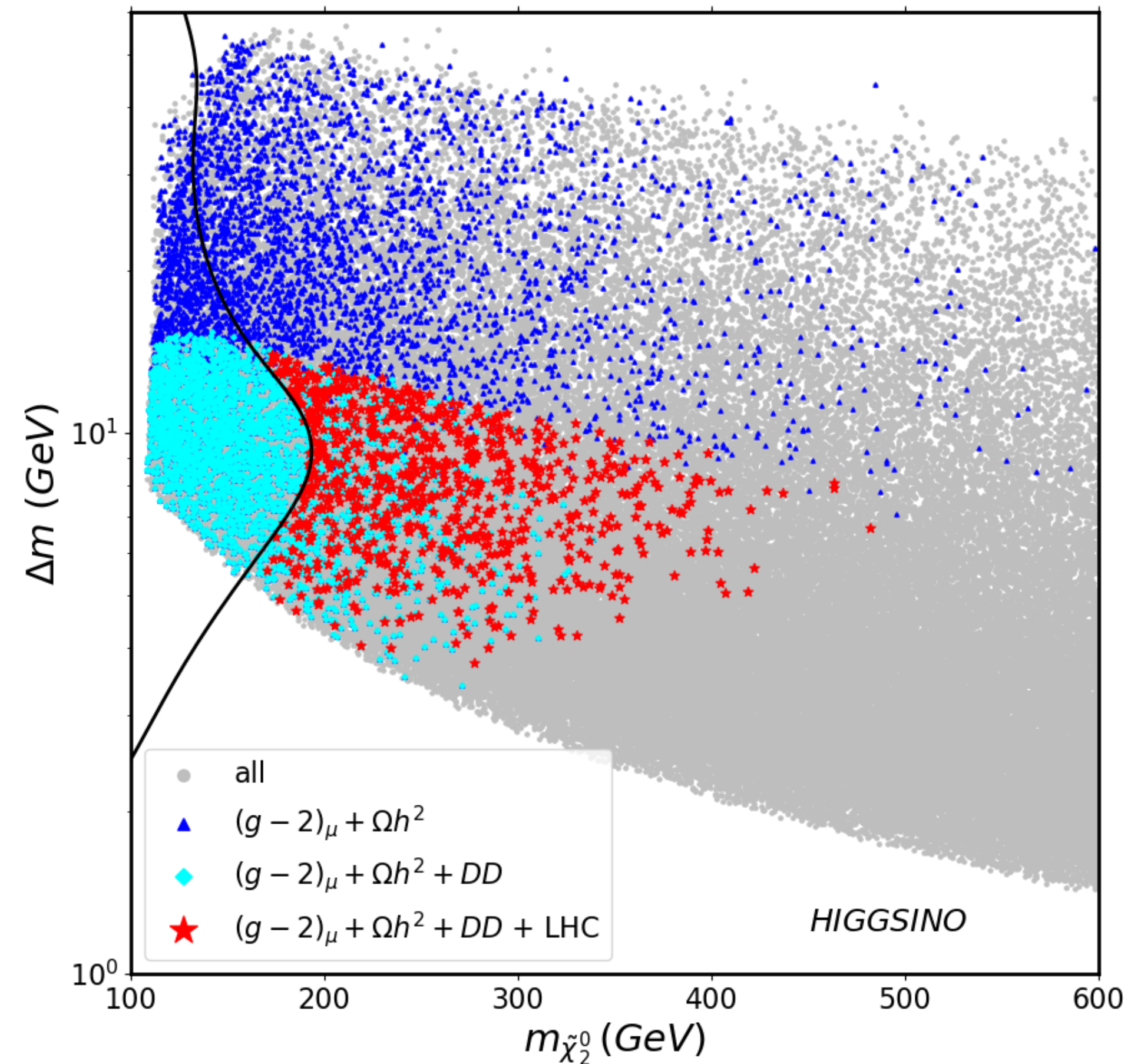
$$\text{BR}(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1 \nu_\tau) \text{ and } \text{BR}(\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1 \tau), \text{BR}(\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\nu} \nu)$$

Higgsino and Wino:

(Only low relic abundance can be obtained)

Higgsino

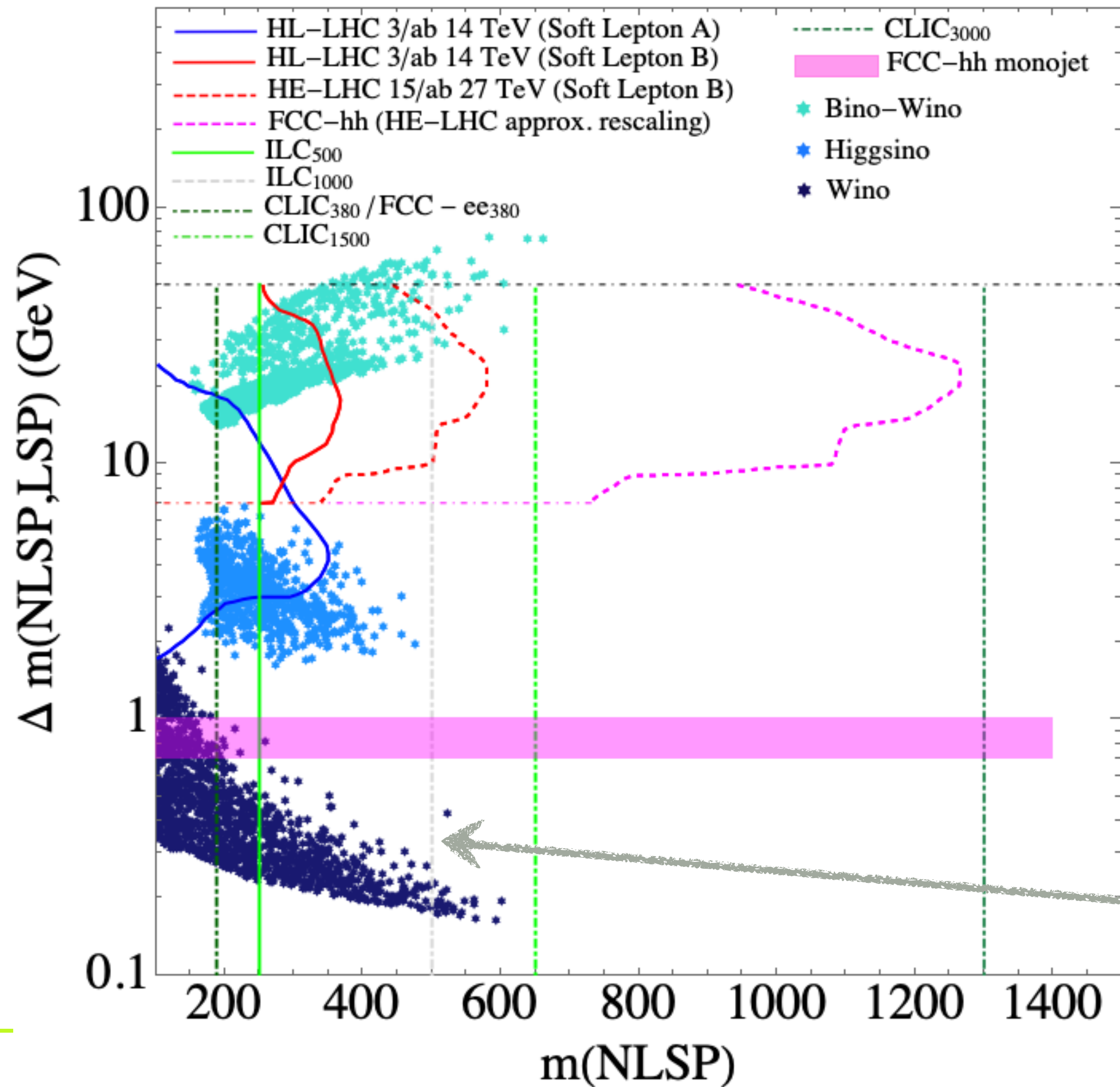
Wino



Chargino-neutralino compressed spectrum searches are important for Higgsino while disappearing track searches are relevant for Wino in addition to slepton searches.

FUTURE DIRECT DETECTION AND LHC CONSTRAINTS WILL BE IMPORTANT FOR THESE SCENARIOS.

Future prospects (under abundant DM)



Compressed Chargino-Neutralino spectrum at future lepton colliders has high hope.

‘Wino and Higgsino Factory’

$$\Omega_{CDM} h^2 \leq 0.120 \pm 0.001$$

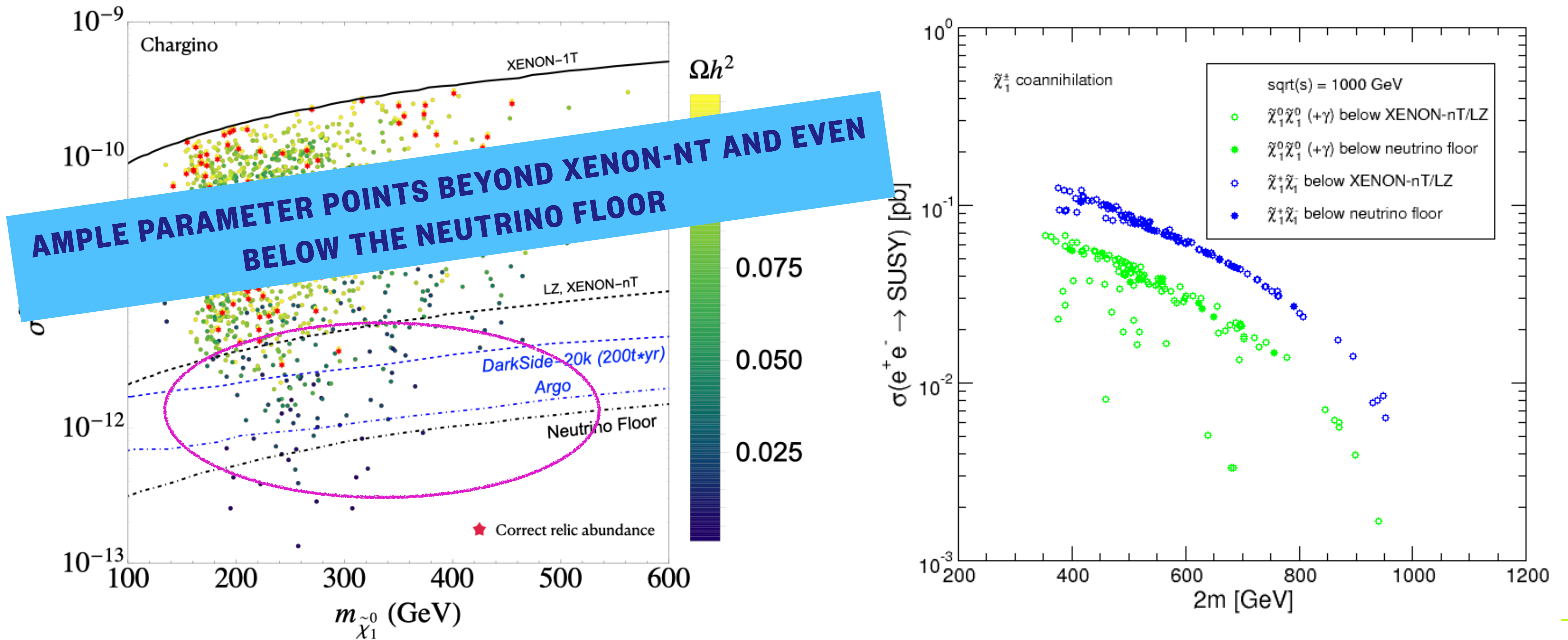
$$\Delta a_\mu = (25.1 \pm 5.9) \times 10^{-10}$$

Direct detection SI bounds from XENON1T

ILC- 1 TeV reach

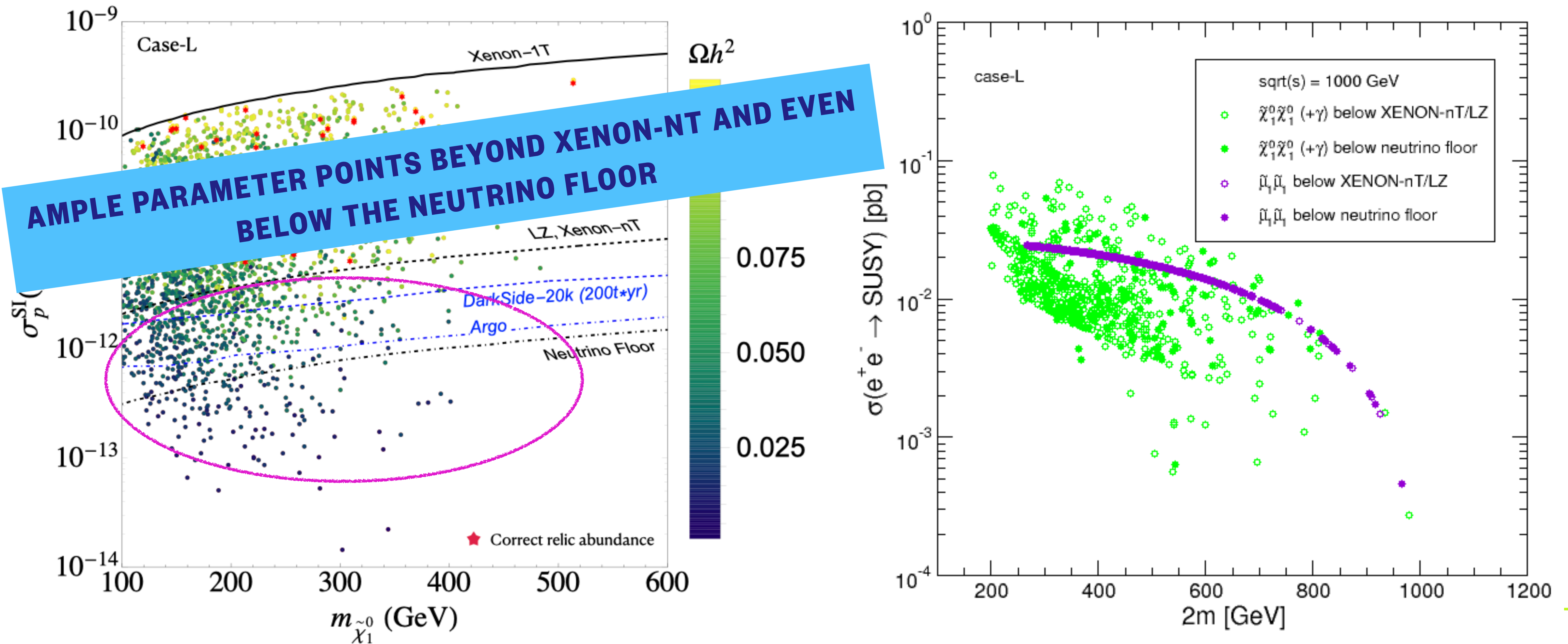
DM Direct Detection and ILC- 1TeV complementarity

Chargino Coannihilation



DM Direct Detection and ILC- 1TeV complementarity

Slepton Coannihilation (case-L)



Summary and Conclusions

- ❖ It is possible to constrain the EW MSSM with the help of indirect constraints along with the direct collider limits.
- ❖ DM and muon ($g-2$) constraint put effective upper limit on EW SUSY NLSP masses while LHC limits restrict the mass ranges from below.
- ❖ LHC exclusion bound strongly depends on EW gaugino composition. Proper recasting of ATLAS/CMS analysis relaxes the existing bound.
- ❖ Searches at future lepton colliders i.e. ILC (1 TeV) will be conclusive.
- ❖ ILC will play complementary role to future DM DD experiments.
- ❖ Contribution to Snowmass paper is ongoing and will be done on time.

THANK YOU!